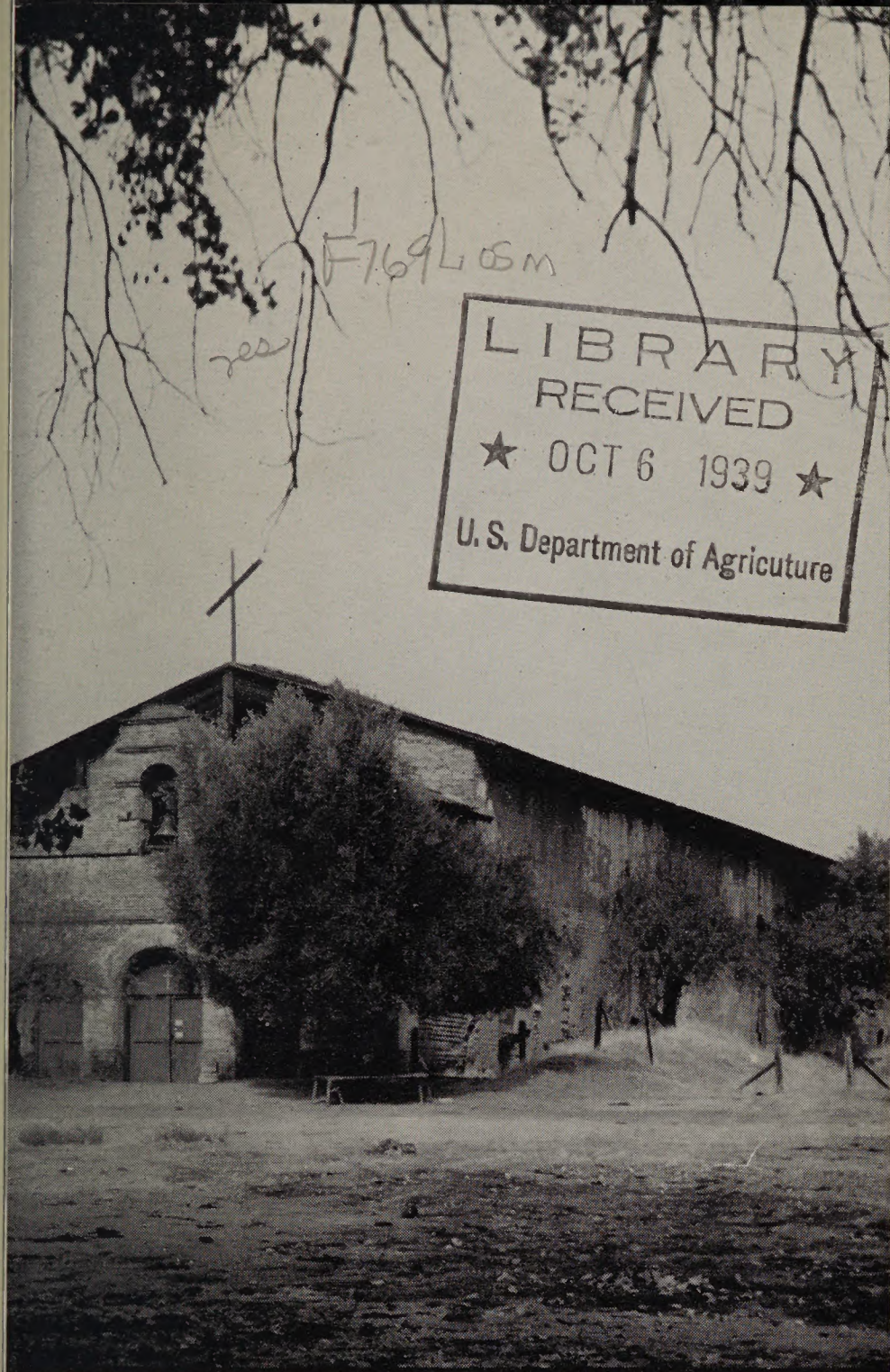


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Mission San Antonio de Padua (1771)—Obert Photo.

Los Padres National Forest

MONTEREY DIVISION

California

*TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
of every dollar received from the sale of
products of national-forest lands is returned
to the county for roads and schools.*

*You are visiting the forest because it is
beautiful. It can be kept beautiful by keep-
ing camps clean and campfires small and
by making sure your tobacco or match is
out before you throw it away.*

*The forest ranger is glad to help you.
IF YOU DO NOT KNOW, ASK THE
FOREST RANGER.*



F-172726

Santa Lucia Mountains, Monterey Division, Los Padres National Forest.

Los Padres National Forest, California

MONTEREY DIVISION

THE MONTEREY DIVISION of Los Padres National Forest takes its name from Monterey County, which was named in honor of Gaspar de Zuniga, Count of Monterey, Viceroy of Mexico. Probably the first white man to see Monterey Bay was Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeno, a Portuguese in command of a Spanish galleon, in 1595. Sebastian Vizcaino, a merchant trader and shipmate of Cermeno, entered the bay in the flagship *San Diego* on December 15, 1602, and was the first white man to make a landing there. In 1769 Gaspar de Portola started north from San Diego to search for the Bay of Monterey, which Vizcaino had described in glowing terms. Traveling up the coast by way of Gaviota Pass, the expedition entered what is now Monterey County and camped, September 21-24, after a difficult passage over the high ridges of the Coast Range, on the banks of the Nacimiento River near its source. The following day they camped again in the Jolon Valley, and on September 26 descended Kent Canyon, reaching the Salinas River near King City. Portola continued north as far as San Francisco, passing but not recognizing Monterey Bay.

Another expedition to Monterey Bay was made in 1770,

Portola and Father Crespi going by land and Father Junipero Serra, who was ill, proceeding by boat. Mission San Carlos de Borromeo was founded at Monterey that same year, and later moved to the Carmel Valley. Father Junipero Serra then set out for the Santa Lucia Mountains to find a place for another mission in Alta California. Traveling southward he came to a beautiful valley covered with oaks which was named Los Robles, and there on July 14, 1771, was founded Mission San Antonio de Padua, 11½ miles from the present church, which was begun in 1809. This mission is 26 miles from King City and 6 miles northwest of Jolon. Soledad Mission, located 4 miles west of the town, was founded by Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuén in 1797. A few crumbling walls alone mark the spot where the mission once stood.

In 1773 the Spanish Viceroy Bucareli, in preparation for the establishment of future pueblos, authorized the distribution of land to worthy persons, either native or Spanish, who would devote themselves to farming and stock raising. Several of these historic ranchos adjoin the Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest, notably Rancho el Sur, northwest of Big Sur; Rancho Milpitas, extending for many miles



F-289446

Deer grazing in Pine Valley.

along the San Antonio River; and Ranchos San Miguelito and El Piojo along the Nacimiento River.

The Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest originally consisted of three parts—Monterey, Pinnacles, and San Benito—proclaimed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906-7. The Pinnacles and San Benito areas were later eliminated, and the Monterey made a part of the Santa Barbara National Forest in 1919. The name of the forest was changed from Santa Barbara to Los Padres on December 3, 1936.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest is administered as one ranger district, with the district ranger's headquarters at King City. It is situated in the Santa Lucia Range between the Salinas Valley and the Pacific Ocean, about 150 miles south of San Francisco, and lies wholly in Monterey County. The division parallels the coast for approximately 65 miles and contains 322,273 acres of Government land.

The greater part of the area drains to the east through the Arroyo Seco, San Antonio, and Nacimiento Rivers, all tributaries of the Salinas River. The Carmel River drains a large portion of the northern end of the division. Little Sur and Big Sur Rivers and Big Creek and Willow Creek are the principal streams on the western slope and flow directly into the Pacific Ocean.

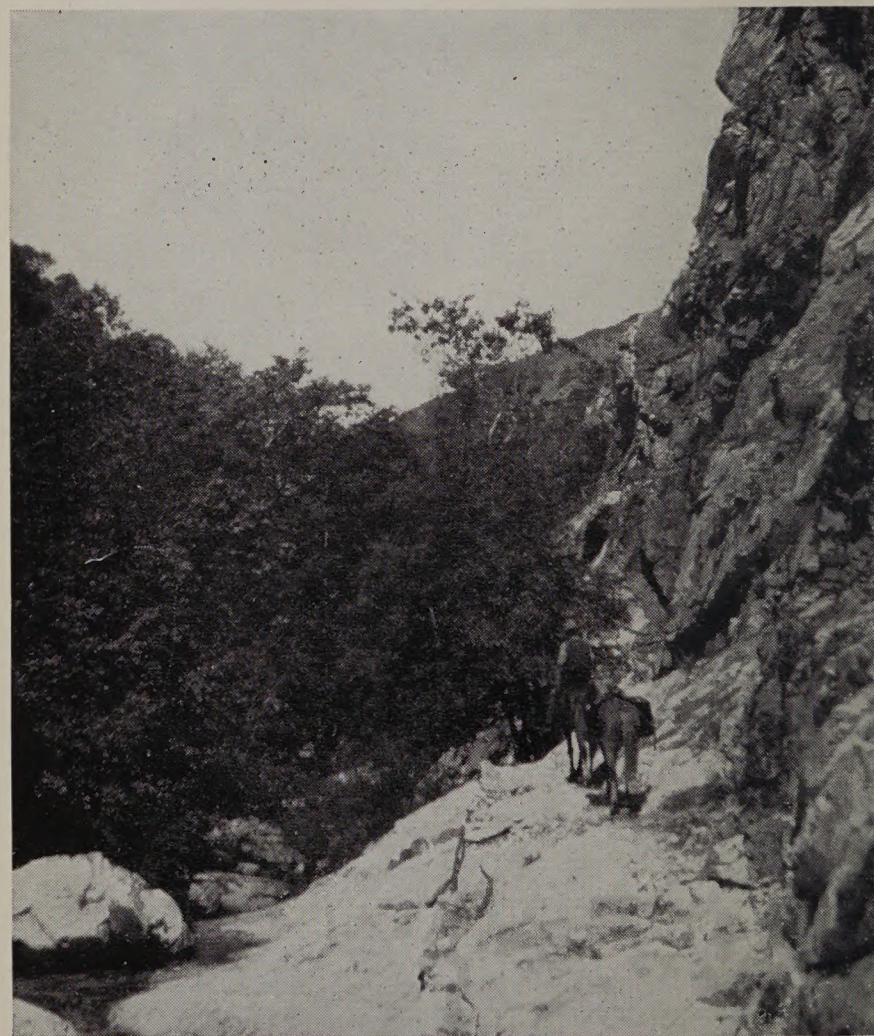
The Santa Lucia Range, a part of the central Coast Range, extends in a southeasterly direction throughout the entire length of the Monterey Division. The seaward slope of this range, which averages about 5 miles in width from crest of

ridge to ocean, is exceedingly precipitous and scored by deep, rugged canyons, down which flow small, torrential streams. The Monterey Division touches the Pacific Ocean at three points and is the only national forest in California with a coast line. The highest points in the Santa Lucia Range are Junipero Serra Peak, 5,844 feet; Cone Peak, 5,155 feet; Chews Ridge, 5,060 feet; and Ventana Double Cone, 4,833 feet. The average altitude of the crest of the Santa Lucia Range is about 3,500 feet.

ROADS INTO THE AREA

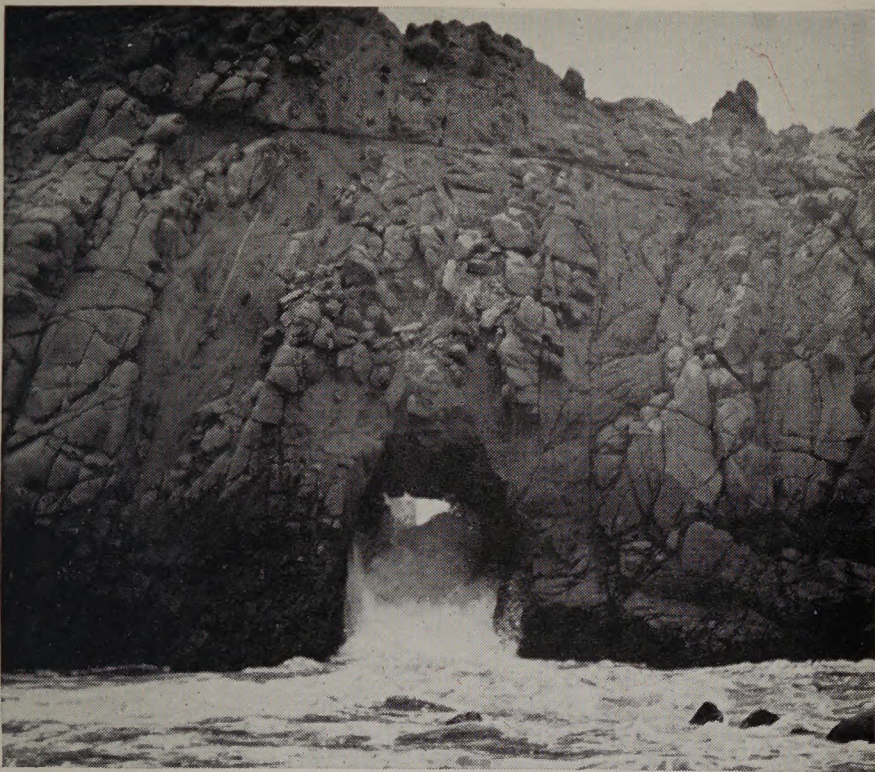
Good roads from Monterey, Salinas, Soledad, and King City intersect the forest boundary in many places and connect with a trail system that makes most of the area accessible to pack outfits and hikers.

The northern and western portions of the district can be reached from Monterey, originally the capital of California, by a picturesque drive to the south along the coast over State Highway 1. Jamesburg, Chews Ridge, and Tassajara Hot Springs are reached by auto road from Salinas, or by highway from Monterey and Carmel through the Cachagua and Carmel



F-190318

Packing on trail through Little Narrows, Tassajara Creek.



F-295187

One of the natural arches at Pfeiffer Beach.

Valleys. Roads from Soledad, King City, and Jolon lead up to the eastern boundary of the district, and one may follow the winding Nacimiento road over the mountains to State Highway 1 on the coast.

The Forest Service has built many miles of trails in this division for the administration and protection of the forest, and maintains many existing trails which are open to the public.

HOW THE CLIMATE VARIES

The climate of the eastern slope of the Monterey Division may be classed as semiarid, although in the coastal areas and canyons fogs are very common and bring sufficient moisture for the growth of redwoods in the canyons. The west slope of the Santa Lucia Range records the highest rainfall in the forest—as much as 60 inches annually. Most of this precipitation falls from December to March, with snow occasionally at the higher elevations.

Long, hot, dry summers make the forest cover of chaparral highly inflammable, and disastrous fires are likely to occur in almost any month of the year, with the greatest fire danger period from May to the end of November. Although the climate is conducive to high fire risk, it is attractive from the standpoint of recreation and the traveling public. Campers using the forest usually pack light during the summer months. Tents are not needed, and it is a common practice to sleep out under the stars.

THE FOREST RESOURCES

WATER.—The Monterey Division, like the main division of Los Padres National Forest, was set aside primarily for watershed protection. The protection of the forest and chaparral cover, which has a direct influence upon the supply of water in streams and the regularity of their flow, is the principal objective in the administration of this area.

An adequate and perpetual supply of water for both domestic and agricultural purposes is the greatest and most important factor in the continuous development and prosperity of any region. The summer water supply of the Monterey Division is limited to that part of the winter snow and rain which is so retarded from run-off by the forest cover that it is held in the mountains or discharged from the canyons at such a rate that it can be absorbed by the soil. The amount of moisture so conserved for future use is dependent not only upon the acreage of watershed, but also upon its tree and chaparral cover. On denuded or burned-off mountain slopes experts have estimated that 92 percent of the rainfall is lost by immediate run-off. On areas with a full growth of chaparral it has been determined that 84 percent of the rainfall is retained and returned to underground springs and streams.

The national forest lands cover the major portion of the watersheds in Monterey County, which retain and regulate the water supply for domestic, municipal, and agricultural

Chews Ridge Lookout on one of the high points in Santa Lucia Range.

F-295194





- | No. | NAME | No. | NAME | No. | NAME |
|-----|----------------|-----|-------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1 | ARROYO SECO | 31 | LOWER SAN ANTONIO | 61 | SULPHUR SPRING |
| 2 | BARLOW FLAT | 32 | MAIL | 62 | SYCAMORE SPRING |
| 3 | BEAR BASIN | 33 | MILLER CANYON | 63 | SYKES |
| 4 | LOWER BEE | 34 | MOCHO | 64 | TASSAJARA CREEK |
| 5 | UPPER BEE | 35 | MOSQUITO SPRING | 65 | TERRACE |
| 6 | BUCKSKIN FLAT | 36 | NACIMIENTO CANYON | 66 | TRAIL SPRING |
| 7 | BUCONNEL | 37 | WHITE OAK FLATS | 67 | TURNER CREEK |
| 8 | CARLISLE | 38 | NACIMIENTO SUMMIT | 68 | VENTANA CREEK |
| 9 | CARMEL RIVER | 39 | NORTH FORK | 69 | VILLA CREEK |
| 10 | CARRIZO | 40 | OJITO | 70 | VICENTE FLATS |
| 11 | CHINA | 41 | OUTLAW | 71 | WILLOW |
| 12 | CIENEGA FLAT | 42 | PFEIFFER BEACH | 72 | WILLOW CREEK |
| 13 | COLD SPRINGS | 43 | PICK CREEK | 73 | WILLOW SPRING |
| 14 | COOK | 44 | PINE CREEK | 74 | BUCKHORN SPRING |
| 15 | DEVIL'S CANYON | 45 | PINE VALLEY | 75 | PAT SPRING |
| 16 | ESTRELLA | 46 | ESCONDIDO | 76 | PUERTO SUELO |
| 17 | FRESNO | 47 | RATTLESNAKE | 77 | LONE PINE |
| 18 | GIRARD | 48 | REDWOOD CREEK | 78 | PINE RIDGE |
| 19 | LITTLE SUR | 49 | REDWOOD SPRING | 79 | JOHNSON CANYON |
| 20 | HIGGINS SPRING | 50 | RELIZ CANYON | 80 | ROUND ROCK |
| 21 | HIDING | 51 | ROUND SPRING | 81 | TAN OAK |
| 22 | INDIAN VALLEY | 52 | SOUTH FORK | 82 | ARROYO SECO PIC. GR. |
| 23 | JUNIPERO SERRA | 53 | SAN MIGUEL | 83 | SANTA LUCIA ADOBE |
| 24 | KRENKELS | 54 | THREE PEAKS | 84 | HANGING VALLEY |
| 25 | LIONS DEN | 55 | LAST CHANCE | 85 | HORSE CANYON |
| 26 | LITTLE PINE | 56 | MEMORIAL PARK | 86 | SALMON FALLS |
| 27 | JACKSON | 57 | SARGENT | 87 | NEW CAMP |
| 28 | LOGWOOD | 58 | SPAGHETTI SPRING | 88 | A. B. C. |
| 29 | LOST VALLEY | 59 | SPRUCE CREEK | 89 | BANE SPRING |
| 30 | LOTTIE POTRERO | 60 | STRAWBERRY VALLEY | 90 | BASKET SPRING |
| | | | | 91 | LITTLE BURRO |

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RECREATION MAP
LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST
(MONTEREY DIVISION)
CALIFORNIA REGION
1939
Scale in Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5

- LEGEND
- National Forest Boundary
 - County Boundary
 - Pioneer Area Boundary
 - U. S. Highway
 - Highway
 - Road
 - Trail
 - Lookout Station
 - Ranger Station
 - Guard Station
 - Improved Public Camp
 - Supervisor's Headquarters - Santa Barbara, Calif.

REPORT FIRES TO SUPERVISOR'S HEADQUARTERS, RANGER OR GUARD STATION.

use in nearby rich agricultural valleys. The continued prosperity and development of this county, including the 75,000 acres of irrigated land in Salinas Valley, depend upon maintenance and increase of the present water supply, since many of the inland streams of the Monterey Division dry up during the summer months. To assure a continued water supply it is necessary to preserve the watershed cover by prevention of forest fires. Failure to do this would result in a disastrous depreciation of the high values involved in the upbuilding of the region.

FORAGE.—Approximately 1,200 head of cattle and horses are grazed annually by some 40 permittees on the Monterey Division. Grazing on the forest ranges is so regulated as to protect and maintain the forage resources and to perpetuate the livestock industry through proper care and improvement of grazing lands. Local settlers and stockmen enjoy the first right to use of the range. The number of animals, the season of grazing, the class of stock, and the allotment to be grazed are determined and enforced by the Forest Service. The proper use and management of the forest range must continue in harmony with the desired protection and development of all other resources of the forest. Grazing allotments are also so managed that there may be sufficient feed not only for deer within the forest, but also for campers' saddle and pack stock.

TIMBER.—The Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest contains an estimated stand of 191,000,000 feet of saw timber and 510,000 cords of fuel wood. The principal tree species are ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Coulter pine, bristlecone fir, and redwood.

The major portion of the forested areas has a much greater value for watershed protection and recreation than for lumber production. There are no commercial timber sales in operation, but improvement cuttings for the purpose of removing mature and defective trees are allowed.

Pack trips are popular in Los Padres National Forest.

F-172253



The Carmel Mission, Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest.—Obert Photo.

One of the largest stands of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in Federal ownership is located in the Monterey Division. In their natural environment redwoods never grow inland beyond the zone of sea fogs and occur only on the creek bottoms and lower slopes of the canyons draining into the Pacific Ocean. The heaviest stands of redwood are on Big and Little Sur Rivers and Willow Creek.

MINERALS.—Some mining is done in the forest, but minerals do not exist in any great quantity, most mines being operated on a very small scale.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Monterey Division of Los Padres Forest has long been a favorite region for tourists, campers, hunters, fishermen, and mountain hikers. No trails in California possess more charm for the traveler than those along the Monterey Coast. In the locality of the Big and Little Sur Rivers in virgin groves of redwoods are many attractive camping and picnic places.

Few national forests in California offer a wider range of scenery or topography than that throughout the wild uplands of the Santa Lucia Range. The mountains extend the length of the Monterey Division, and although badly broken by many short and precipitous canyons the region has one promi-

ment ridge, known locally as the Coast Ridge, which stands as a barrier against the winds and storms of the Pacific.

CARMEL-SAN SIMEON HIGHWAY.—The most popular way to see the Monterey Peninsula is to drive through Pacific Grove and follow the world-renowned Seventeen-Mile Drive (toll charge). The drive borders the ocean and leads through forests of Monterey pine, past jagged ocean-swept cliffs and beautiful homes, to the white sands of Pebble Beach and Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Southward from Carmel is State Highway 1 leading to Morro Bay and San Luis Obispo, 133 miles distant, on U S 101—one of the most spectacular shore-line drives in California. A few miles from Carmel is Point Lobos State Park (toll charge), a rugged headland rising sheer above the surf and crowned with wind-blown, contorted Monterey cypress, native nowhere else in the world. Fantastic seaweed and kelp mantle the base of the cliffs, and offshore may be seen herds of swimming sea lions (*Lobus marinos*), from which the point takes its name.

Following down the coast through the old Rancho San Jose y Sur Chiquito, one faces a magnificent sweep of shore line. The road crosses many fine bridges with wooded canyons above and beaches below. Over Bixby Creek is the longest reinforced concrete arch in the West, 330 feet, rising in a graceful span 260 feet above the stream. Farther south is Point Sur with its lighthouse perched 270 feet above the ocean. Crossing the Little Sur River, if you look inland, you will see the gray gleaming rocks of Pico Blanco, 3,710 feet in elevation. Beyond Point Sur the road leaves the coast and swings along the Big Sur River to Pfeiffer Redwoods State Park, hemmed in by mountains. A short distance beyond the Forest Service guard station, south of the lodge, a narrow winding road (2 miles) and a foot trail (one-half mile) lead to Pfeiffer Beach—the only national-forest beach in California—with its many keyhole rocks offshore through which the ocean waves surge and roar.

Along the coast from Carmel to San Simeon sometimes may be seen the rare southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*), once thought to be almost extinct, but now fortunately increasing in number. The eighteenth century trade in the skins of sea otters by Russians, Spaniards, and Americans played a large part in the development of the Pacific coast. The taking of sea otter skins extended from the Aleutian Islands off the coast of Alaska to the southern tip of Baja California. China was the principal market for the early trade, the skins being exchanged for silk, tea, quicksilver, and spices. Sea otters along the California coast usually feed among the kelp beds off rocky inlets. Although they are very shy, the lucky person who sees them will usually

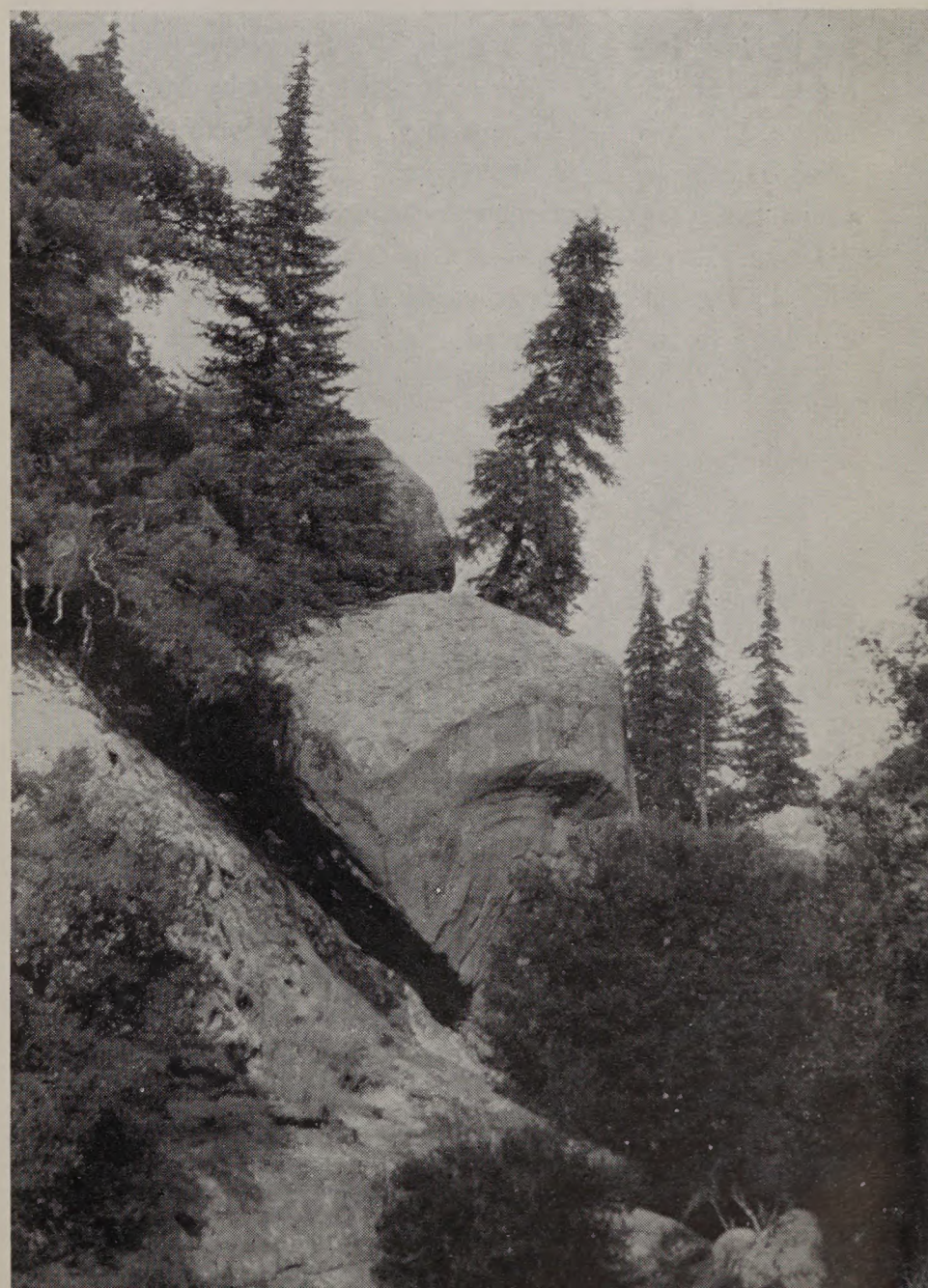
find the animals in small herds playing with each other or floating on their backs either asleep or holding an abalone in their paws and eating the meat. Sea otters are fully protected at all times by Federal and State laws.

South of Big Sur, for scenic mile on mile, the highway follows the coast, notched in the sheer mountainsides high over the ocean, until at Grimes Point it is 1,058 feet above the dashing surf. Traveling to Burns Canyon, Slate's Hot Springs, Dolan Canyon, Devil's Canyon, and Gamboa Point, named for a pioneer ranchero, the motorist reaches Lucia, a little settlement and post office 50 miles from Carmel. Six miles to the south the winding Nacimiento mountain road turns off up Mill Creek and leads to Jolon and Salinas Valley.

Continuing down the coast highway the visitor comes to the hamlet of Gorda and the first level land in many miles. Beyond Willow Creek are rugged Cape San Martin, where sea lions bask on the crags offshore, and Point Gorda, an-

Santa Lucia fir, found only on the Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest.

F-190333



other great promontory jutting out into the Pacific. At Redwood Canyon redwoods may be seen near their southernmost range. Driving on, Mount Mars towers above, its crest rising to 2,659 feet, less than a mile from the ocean. At Salmon Creek is located a Forest Service guard station, and shortly afterward the southern boundary of the Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest will be reached.

Traveling southward one soon comes to San Carpoforo Creek up which Portola's men made their weary way in 1769, when the mountains to the north blocked their coastwise advance to Monterey Bay. Farther along are Arroyo de la Cruz and the conical Piedras Blancas Lighthouse on a low point marked by white rocks; then red-roofed San Simeon, east of which, on a 1,600-foot summit, stands the castle of the Hearst Hacienda. At San Simeon Creek is a State park with 3 miles of beach frontage. Lovely Cambria, nestled amid a forest, marks the southern limit of the Monterey pine. Just before coming to Harmony, Swallow Rock may be noted above the road, its surface pitted with the nests of cliff-swallows. Emerging from a canyon the road again comes to the coast near Cayucos on Estero Bay, a great oil shipping port. In the distance looms Morro Rock, 570 feet above the sea, near the town of Morro. The rock and the nearby Morro Strand Park are both in State ownership. From Morro the highway turns inland through rolling terrains marked with isolated peaks, the cores of ancient volcanic cones, to San Luis Obispo.

COAST RIDGE TRAIL.—A trip over the Coast Ridge trail, built by the Forest Service along the summit for 65 miles, is one long to be remembered. Thousands of feet below and

only a few miles distant are the rolling waters of the Pacific. Along the trail are groves of pine, open park lands, and canyons shaded by redwoods. Saddle and pack stock may be obtained at Big Sur by those who desire to make this trip.

Aside from the pleasing contrasts of mountains and ocean, there are no singularly outstanding scenic or geological attractions in the Monterey Division. However, there are hundreds of beauty spots with tumbling streams and park-like flats which offer ideal camping places. Camera enthusiasts will find many interesting subjects. Recreationists can enjoy rest and relaxation in quiet secluded spots far removed from the beaten paths. Small camps are ideally located and provide simple conveniences for those who prefer to rough it.

On the Monterey Division there are nearly 100 public camping places (see map) where the Forest Service has provided facilities for the convenience of visitors. Of these, about 10 camps are highly improved and accessible by automobile.

Campground improvements are so located as to reduce fire hazards to the minimum. The sanitation requirements of camps are strictly enforced to safeguard the water supply of dependent communities.

FISHING AND HUNTING

Wildlife is a very important resource of the Monterey Division of Los Padres. The southern blacktail deer is the most important game animal and is fairly abundant. Mountain quail are scattered throughout the mountain regions, and valley quail are abundant along the foothills. Some of the

The Carmel-San Simeon Highway is notched in sheer mountainsides high over the ocean.

F-371560



finest fishing streams of Los Padres Forest are in the Monterey Division. The Big and Little Sur on the coast side, and Nacimiento, San Antonio, and Arroyo Seco Rivers on the valley side are a few of the well-known trout waters. Trout fry are planted every year in the important fishing streams.

Two fish and game associations, one in the north and one in the south part of Monterey County, are active in helping protect the fish and wildlife. All hunters and fishermen going into the national forest should provide themselves with a copy of the State fish and game laws and with the necessary licenses.

THE VENTANA WILD AREA

The Ventana Wild Area covers approximately 53,884 acres in one of the most rugged mountainous sections of the Monterey Division. Accessible only by trail, the area will be kept free from any type of development that might detract from its major purpose of wilderness recreation. Camping places have only simple conveniences for travelers on foot or horseback. The Ventana Wild Area also plays an important part in watershed protection. The Carmel, Little Sur, and tributaries of the Big Sur River all have their sources within the area.

PROTECTION FROM FIRES

Fire prevention and suppression is the first duty of every forest officer and visitor in the national forests. Most of the Monterey Division of Los Padres Forest is covered with chaparral, a highly inflammable type of vegetation, and fire is an ever-present menace. During the season of greatest fire hazard, normally from May to the end of November, lookout men and forest guards and patrolmen are employed to assist the regular administrative officers in the prevention and suppression of fires.

Lookout stations on the Monterey Division are located on the following peaks: Chews Ridge, Ventana Double Cone, Cone Peak, Pinyon Peak, Junipero Serra Peak, and Three Peaks. At these lookouts men are on duty constantly during the danger season to detect and report fires to the nearest forest officers. Lookout stations are equipped with either telephone or radio for direct communication with the district ranger or forest supervisor's office.

Forest guards are assigned a given patrol area and are responsible to the district ranger. These officers contact visitors to the national forest and seek to enlist their interest in the proper care and protection of the natural resources. Guard stations on the Monterey Division are located at Big Sur,



F-271960

Fires destroy wildlife as well as valuable cover on watersheds.

Salmon Creek, Chews Ridge, Indian, Arroyo Seco, and Carmel River.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

The headquarters of the forest supervisor in charge of Los Padres National Forest is in the Federal Building, Santa Barbara.

The district ranger in charge of the Monterey Division has his headquarters in King City.

Other district ranger headquarters on Los Padres Forest are located as follows:

District	Headquarters	Post Office
San Luis.....	Forest Ranger Office.....	San Luis Obispo.
Santa Maria.....	Forest Ranger Office.....	Santa Maria.
Cuyama.....	Cuyama Ranger Station.....	Maricopa.
Mount Pinos.....	Chuchupate Ranger Station.....	Frazier Park.
Ojai.....	Ojai Ranger Station.....	Ojai.
Santa Barbara....	Los Preitos Ranger Station.....	Santa Barbara.

Information and maps of Los Padres National Forest and the Monterey Division may be obtained from any of the stations.

Report all fires discovered, as quickly as possible, to the nearest Forest Service officer or State or county fire warden.

Public Use of National Forests Is Invited

Visitors to the Monterey Division of Los Padres National Forest are required to observe the following rules

1. A campfire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fires in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national-forest land. Permit is also required for a stove in an auto trailer. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge.
2. Campfires are permitted only in stoves provided at designated public camps on Los Padres National Forest. Open fires are not permitted.
3. Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and an ax per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an overall length of 36 inches; ax, not less than 26 inches long over all, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools must be in serviceable condition. All camping parties will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.
4. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests, except in camps, at places of habitation, and in special posted areas. Smokers must be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes, and pipe heels. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.
5. Parts or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel. Watch for "Closed Area" signs.
6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it.
7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
8. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.
9. Observe the State fish and game laws.
10. Drive carefully on mountain roads.

**YOUR COOPERATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH THESE
REGULATIONS ARE REQUESTED**